

CLASSIFICATION

SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY Hungary REPORT NO. [REDACTED]TOPIC 1. Hungarian Troops in Kecskemet and Cegléd
2. Hungarian Troops near Oerkeny, and in Szabadszallas, Petfuerdoo and KalocsaEVALUATION [REDACTED] BTAINED [REDACTED] 25X1A
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DATE OF CONTE

DATE OBTAINED [REDACTED] DATE PREPARED 1 July 1953

REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. On 22 April 1953, source observed no activity or motor traffic at the building at No. 3, Gyoeergy Street in Kecskemet (Y 6/N 95), which formerly housed a highschool and was guarded by a sentry wearing green service color. A total of 17 soldiers who wore dark-blue service color and lightning-flash cluster insignia, and four weapon carriers were observed in the new barracks installation on the south side of Izsaki Street which was guarded by a sentry wearing dark-blue service color. A new barracks area referred to as the military town which was located south of the road to Izsak (Y 6/N 64) at kilometer mark 58 and west of the railroad station, about 4 km southwest of Kecskemet, included at least 24 buildings and had an entrance on the northeast side. Source was only able to observe four shed-roofs on the northwest side, each housing 12 guns with almost vertically elevated barrels and about 30 soldiers inside the barracks installation. Six groups each of about 30 soldiers including some wearing green service color and crossed-rifle insignia and some wearing red service color and crossed-gun-barrel insignia topping three shells, sat on the training ground which adjoined the installation to the west and seemed to receive instruction. Nine soldiers were at aiming practices with three 76-mm field guns. Two artillery majors and five infantry senior lieutenants and lieutenants went to Kecskemet by bus.
2. On 24 April, four weapon carriers, each carrying six soldiers wearing red service color without arms insignia in addition to the driver and the assistant driver, towed two-wheeled limber each with one gun attached and passed through Kecskemet in the direction of Izsak. The guns were about 50 mm, had barrels about 3 meters long, had no muzzle brakes, and had shields with lateral surfaces slanting to the rear and round trails. Twenty gondola cars were at the loading ramp at the Kecskemet railroad station. Three guns, which were attached to weapon carriers by limbers and had no muzzle brakes and rectangular shields and whose central sections were vaulted upward and three mortars, whose barrels were about 1.5 meters long, and four AA machine guns mounted on weapon carriers were on the loading ramp. Under the command of one of the six artillery officers, about 80 soldiers who wore red service color and artillery insignia, repeatedly loaded and unloaded the guns and the mortars.
3. On 17 April 1953, at the new Artillery Barracks on the southwest side of Toerteli Street in Cegléd (Q 48/O 08) which was guarded by a sentry wearing red service color without arms insignia, source saw about 20 officers who wore red service color. About 180 soldiers, who wore no blouses, received physical training. Six Model 1942 76-mm field guns, 16 Model 1938 122-mm field howitzers, 18 Model 1938 152-mm field howitzers, 18 3-ton-trucks, 18 weapon carriers, and 14 jeeps were in the southeast section of the installation. A fenced-in installation, which included seven single-

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story brick buildings, was guarded by a sentry wearing red service color without arms insignia and was believed to be an ammunition depot, was about 2 km southeast of the new Artillery Barracks on the southwest side of the road to Toertel (Q 48/O 17).³

4. On 21 April 1953, the barracks installation about 4 km south-southeast of Oerkény (Q 48/N 78) on the southwest side of the road to Kecskemét and southeast of the branching point of the road to Oerkény Camp (Q 48/N 77) seemed to be almost deserted when source rode past by bus. Five soldiers moved about in the installation, which consisted of about 15 buildings including two 3-story and two 2-story structures and single-story structures which, source believed, included not less than three motor vehicle storage sheds. Three wooden watchtowers, whose roofs were topped each by an uncovered searchlight, about 40 cm in diameter, were on the south side of the installation.⁴

- 25X1X 5. On 24 April 1953, source [REDACTED] observed a new barracks installation including eight 3-story and two single-story buildings and six shed roofs about 600 meters north of Szabadszallas (Y 6/N 55) and 800 meters east of the railroad line. About 300 meters north of this installation, source saw another fenced-in installation, which included four single-story buildings without windows. About 15 soldiers wearing red service color moved about in the city area of Szabadszallas.⁵
6. On 19 April 1953, source learned [REDACTED] that one member of the 1932 class was inducted and assigned to Artillery Unit POB No 9900 in Pétfuerdöe, 4 km southwest of Várpalota (P 48/D 89) in October 1952. Another member of this class was also inducted to Rifle Unit POB No 8243 in Kalocsa (Y 6/N 31) in October 1952.⁶

- 25X1A 1. [REDACTED] Comment. The Hungarian army corps headquarters was previously carried in the building of the former high school at 3, Dózsa-György Street in Kecskemét. The present report again confirms that an unidentified Hungarian signal unit is located in the new barracks installation on the south side of Izsaki Street. A previous report in 1951 stated that the new barracks area referred to as the military town, 4 km southwest of Kecskemét, was not far from completion and still unoccupied.

- 25X1A 2. [REDACTED] Comment. The information contained in the present report is insufficient to identify definitely the guns and mortars observed. The guns which towed by four weapon carriers with limbers which passed through Kecskemét in the direction of Izsak probably were AT guns. The three guns observed on the loading ramp possibly were howitzers. The loading and unloading probably was done for practice, possibly held in view of the scheduled move of the unit to the summer camp.

- 25X1A 3. [REDACTED] Comment. A previous report mentioned the new Artillery Barracks which is occupied by Hungarian artillery units. [REDACTED]

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- 25X1A 4. [REDACTED] Comment. A previous report of the summer of 1951 stated that a barracks installation was under construction in Oerkény. [REDACTED] The troops possibly moved to a summer camp or to a training ground to hold record practices.

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- 25X1A 5. [REDACTED] Comment. A previous report mentioned the new barracks installation under construction in Szabadszallas. See [REDACTED]

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- 25X1A 6. [REDACTED] Comment. The POB numbers are unknown. The induction of the 1932 class in the fall of 1952 checks with inductions in 1951 with regard to the age of the inductees.

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